SAN FRANCISCO, August 31, 1863. The past fortnight has not materially altered the amount of tonnage seeking employment. Fresh arrivals have rapidly replaced those accepting engagements, and shippers decline conceding any advance, although firm at quotations.

Vessels in port seeking employment are sufficient to take up all charters offering, which are as follows: Chinchas to Hamburg-For guano, £4, ship paying war

risks on cargo, and con missions, 75. Baker's Island to Liverpool-Guano, on account Am. Guano Co., (Wm. II. Webb security,) charterers formsh 100 tons per day, £3 sterling, and 74 comm. No expense at Isl. Mexico to Europe-Dye Woods, with privilege of sawing Sticks, £4 15; also, same cargoes for New York at \$20 per ton weight, comm. 74. These charters are regularly in the market

For Hongkong-A round charter of \$3,500. Net offering balance over, after deducting loading expenses, to be equally di-Wided. Ship N. B. Palmer, 1400 tons, chartered on Chinese account, has completed her cargo of jumber, grain and treasure. There is now on the berth loading, the ships Malay, 868 tons, Black Prince, 1961 tons, and Peruvian ship Camilo Cavour, 1314 tous, which will all be dispatched during the curr nt month. Chinese passengers, finding everything themselves except water, are taken at \$12 per head net.

For Chile-Snip Stars and Stripes Isals lumber at Puget Sound at \$22 per M. Bark C. B. Truett, 316 tons, same for Valparaiso, gets \$17 per M.

For New York- No vessel ne ded at present. Ship Arracon, 812 tons, now loading general cargo, was chartered at about the net sum of \$12,250-charterers paying loading exe er jenses; her lay days -xpire September 17, about which time another charter will offer. At present, agents decline contract-

For Boston-Ship Washington, 1200 tons, now leading on commission, has nearly completed her cargo, and a vessel is wanted to take her place in the line. Agents invite offers for lowest round sum from parties prepared to close, but decline making proposals or granting refusal for carriers to work on. These charters are very difficult to effect, owing to the peculiar and exacting views of the agent at this port.

For Shanghae-British ship Helen Nicholson, 717 tons, chartered at about \$6,900 for the trip over, completed her cargo of lumber, flour and treasure, and sailed on the 11th inst. For Australia-Orders expected by last South American steamer failed to reach us, hence shippers of grain are not in market. The following ships are loading under previous engazements ship Black Hawk, 1008 tons, grain for Methourne, at £2,750. Bark Hurburg, 308 tons, load's grain for Sydney, at £2, with privilege of dischargin; at Otago, £25. Ship All Serene, 505 tons loads on owner's account. For Liverpool-Several vessels wanted to load grain at £2.

126, at which rate ship Orpheus. 1272 tims, was chartered. Ship to furnish dunnage. Comm. 7; Shipments of Copper Ores continue to go forward by every vessel to Boston and New York, and although a new production of our country, over 4,000 tons went forward the first six months of this year; the next six months, shipments will far The following charters for cargoes of lumber from Paget

Sound are off-ring: For Melbourne-Requiring two bow ports, at \$22 per M. Ship Buena Vista sailed hence on the 5th inst., under charter, with privilege of loading without bow ports, at £4.5 p-r M. For Montevideo-Similar charters are offering at £5. For Shanghaz-For square timber and sufficient small stow-

age, \$24 Mex., per M is offered, and \$25 could probably be obtained Other parties offer \$20 Mex. for same cargo without For England-Cargoes are offering for delivery by con spars reported account of British Government,) quick dispatch desired, and two how ports required of 28 and 32 inches re-

spectively. Comm 75. Ship Tanjore, 907 tons, was offered £4.500 round sum for this voyage.

For France or Spain—Charters for spars on behalf of these Governments are temporarily out of market, owing to the exhaustion of credits for purchase of cargoes Others are expected soon, when vessels will be taken according to capacity. Ship King Lear, 1970 tons, received \$42,000 for France. Comm. 71, and cut three bow ports.

Constwise Freights-offer freely for small and medium vessels, and are firm at current rates, Legal Tender Notes-are selling freely at 791 to 801, and ten ling upward. A l engagements are payable in American or foreign gold coin, excepting those between our port and any of the Atlantic States.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

A small invoice of Liberia cotton has recently arrived in New York, the first parcel ever sent to the United States. It is reported by a cotton broker of New York to be equal in staple to

SHIPPING AT HONGKONG-CONFIDENCE SHAKEN IN AMERICAN VESSELS.—The ligogacong Press remarks:—
American tondage is totally neglected. The loss of another California clipper, the Viking, has completely shaken the conence of the local insurance offices in this description of craft. This makes the third American vessel lost or missing hence to San Francisco de control to the post of the subject. On the 26th June, the following tonnage was reported in the

British and others......69 American.....18 From this it will be seen that, as compared with the number of vessels and tonnage a fortnight since, there is a considerable reduction, and there is consequently a brighter prospect. Unless, however, some unforeseen demand rise, little improvement can be expected on the state of the market, more particularly as advices from Shanghae and from the Coast are invariably

silverse to the hopes of an advance. THE STOCK MASIA IN NEW YORK .- Never since a Stock Exchange was first estab ished in New York has there been so much gambling, and prefitable gambling, in stocks, as within the post year. Half a dozen men are poinced out in William Street and Exchange FI ce who have realized a million apiece several scores who have made over a lundred thousand, and hundreds who have netted from \$25,000 to \$50,000 Brokers who used to set down their b siness as worth ten thousand a year are making that every quarter. Operators who thought \$10 000 a good year's work, now complain if they don't make as much every month. Broken down merchants, idlers, gambiers, all come into Wall Street, and for a year post many of them have coined money almost as fast as they could count it. To all this wild speculation-which was precisely paralleled Paris in the years 1841, '2. '3 and '4 when the present great banking houses of the French capital made their movey, and the Credit Mobiller made fortunes for so many thousands of adventurers-there must come a tragic ending, in which more than three-fourths of the wealth so easily won in these times will take wings to itself and disappear. But while the mania rages all out the old Wall Street stagers, who stand aghast at a state of things unparalleled in their experience, are actively engaged in the scramble -N Y. Herald.

CHINESK OPER. - It is said t at a change, which will lead to an increased consumption of opium by the Chinese of California and also to a loss in the revenue, is about to take place. The Chinese intend to import their opium in a crude state, and this saves about \$2 per [b. of American tariff charg s, and about \$1 26 monopolist charges, for refining in Hongkong. The process of refining is very simple—a mere boiling and packing—and it does not cost in China more than 20 cents per th. Hitherto it has been the custom for the Chinamen to import the prepared article; henceforth they will probably import the crude. The species of optom used by the Chinese in California is the Patna. A chest of the crude article contains 115 fbs., and costs at Hongkong \$600. The American duty on it is \$2 per ib Such a chest will yield 1,060 raels of refined opium, worth, after the monopolists' charges are put on it, \$800 The American tariff on this is 80 per cent. ad valorem, or \$640 on the refined opium from one chest. The importer, therefore, will save about \$490 on a chest by refining here -A/ta.

## PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1-Sch Moikeiki, Napels, frm Labsins and Kahului, with 50 kgs sugar, 40 bris melasses, 4 deck pass. 2-Sch mma Rooke, Bush, frm Hile, with 580 kegs sugar, 90 hides, 29 bgs fungus, 2 horses, 7 cabin, 80 deck pass.

3-Steamer Annie Laurio, Marchant, frm Labains. 4-Sch Kamol, Shepherd, from Labaina and Kahului. 4-Sch Nettle Merrill, Wetherby, from Labaina and Makee's Landing, with 128 brls molasses, 53 kgs sugar, 3 cabin, 9 deck pars. 4—Sch Hannah, frm Lanai, with native freight.
4—Sch Jeannette, fm Moloan, with lumber.
4—Sch Kamehameha IV, Clark, fm Mailko, with 106 kgs

7—H B M's steamer Tribune, 23 guns, Lord Gifford com-manding, 22 dys from Rainten.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1-Sch Odd Fellow, Johnson, for ports on Kanai. Sch Moikeiki, Napela, for Lahaina and Kahului.
 Am bark Yaukee, Paty, for San Francisco.
 Steamer An le Laurie, Marchant, for windward ports. -Sch Hannah, for ports on Kausi. 5-Sch Jeannette for Moloaa.

6-Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, for Lahaina and Kabulut. 6-Sch Nettle Merrill, Wetherby, for Labains and Makee's Landing. 5-Sch Kamehameha IV, Clark, for Maliko. 7-Sch Emma Rooke, Bush, for Hilo.

## Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am ship Daring, Henry, would leave San Francisco September 20th to 2ht for Hongkong-to touch at Honodulo Am ship Radugs, Ropes, sailed from Boston May 15, with a teral cargo to C. Brewer & Co.-hourly expected. Am ship Clara Morse would leave Puget Sound early in Sept. for China-will touch at Honoiulu for men.

Eng ship King Lear, Cordis, would leave Puger Sound about Sept. 15, for France-will touch at Honolula for men.

Haw ship Hae Hawaii sailed from New Bedford June 27, with

#### general moise to Wilcox, Richards & Co. Oid'g bark Julian, Lubbers, sailed from Bremet, July 4, with general moise to Melchers & Co.

## EXPORTS.

For San Francisco-per Yankee, October 5- 67 kgs sugar, 794 bldes, 8 bls goat skins, 476 sks salt, 49 sks, a bg coffee, 220 sks paddy, 1 csk zinc, 12 bgs rice, 250 bls pulu, 12 bgs rice, 5 cs

broiture, 5 cs personal effects.

#### PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN. For San Francisco-per Yankee, October 5-D Burns, wife, lid, and servant, T Stephenson, wire and child, Mrs Harris and 5 children, Mrs Capt Paty, Andrew Potter-16.

For LaHaina-per Nettie Merrill, Oct 6-Mr Chater and wife, Prof Beiew, Mr Ou-light-4. For Wisdward Pours-per Emma Rooke, Oct 7-Mrs ight and Daughter, Miss Ameha Armstrong, S N Castle-4.

COASTWISE.

## THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

A Theological Discussion. When on our return from a trip to California. we found that our secular journal had, under the very satisfactory management of the gentleman in whose charge it had been left, suddenly launched deep into Greek and Hebrew theological discussions, we were hardly so much surprised as was the editor of the San Diego Herald, when during his temporary absence, the celebrated " John Phoenix," whom he had left in charge, changed the politics of the paper, and illustrated it with hieroglyphics that gave it a name and a fame it never before had.

We have generally acted upon the principle stated in the last Polynesian, that theological discussions seldom change opinions, and when prolonged they become tedious. But we do not admit that proper criticisms of a published discourse are out of place in either of the secular papers of Honolulu, since there is no other medium through which they can so well reach

An old Scotch professor was once asked the meaning of metaphysics, a term generally applied to theological discussions. The canny Scotchman shrugged his shoulders and replied : " I dinna ken-but take it to be what you nor I can understand." If any of our readers have been unable to follow our criticisms, they should remember that they are not the first who have been so situated, and that theologians themselves sometimes get so deep in literary mire and mud that they hardly know where they stand or what

Sufficient has already been written on this subject; and were it not that we are willing to give Mr. Mason a fair show to escape, if possible, from the effect of the criticisms under which he seems to be smarting, we should not think of yielding so much space to his acrimonious, in part irrelevant, and in part evasive reply given below. As we do not wish to devote another paper to a rejoinder to what he says is his "final answer," and desire to drop a subject, of which the public must be weary, we will simply add a few notes to his reply, and there leave He was "anhungered," "thirsty" &c. &c. (Vide

Communication from Rev. George Mason.

"Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam," &c.

HONOLULE, Oct. 5, 1852. SIR :- Now that the news from the Yankee has appeared in your paper, and various unknown quantities, such as "X," "Plain Christian," and " Catechumen," besides yourself, have enlivened its columns by " shooting out their arrows, even bitter words," you will agree with me, I may fairly demand space in your next edition to defend myself from these criticisms, which I will no longer call "harmless," as that word does not appear to please you, but, whose brutain mimen mis innocuously on the object it is aimed at.

The case between us stands thus: you have made a three-fold attack, critical, philosophical, and theological, on a published sermon of mine, which you were not called upon to read, and still less to criticise in your weekly commercial newspaper. I defended myself from that attack. Abandoning the charge of " Materialism," you renew the attack under the other two heads in a second article, wherein, presuming upon what you think a victory, you call me "a lamer linguist, if possible, than before" and "more manifestly erroneous in my statements;" you also accuse me of making a "somewhat pedantic display o Hebrew learning." (a) Now sir, had you proved your case, which you have not; or were your classical education vastly superior to my own, as it may be; -yet you could add nothing to your reputation either as a scholar or a gentleman by attempting to depreciate the learning of an opponent, or by attributing to him unworthy motives. (b) As it is, your impertinent remarks (to speak philologically) are unpardonable. (c) For, the grounds for these remarks are, 1st, that " the whole force of my argument depends upon a grammatical blunder." This refers to the Hebrew word in question. Let us sec. The original Hebrew for our English translation " in our image" is "b'tzalmenu." The Commentary on the book of Genesis, which I have on my library table, tells me the root means " to be shady." or "shade." I look out in a Hebrew Lexicon, belonging to my Bishop, the root, and I find "tz |-m," from "tz |" "to overshadow." My lexicon has not the Rabbinical vowel pointings The translation gi en to "tz l-m," is an "adumbration," a likeness This lexicon, though I grant not equal to Gesenius, is by the Cambridge Hebraist Parkhurst But after your attack I borrow Gesenius' Lexicon, belonging to my reverend brother Scott, and what do I find ?- The vowel pointings are u-ed by Gesenius and he has the full root " tzalam,"

meaning, "1, shade, shadow. 2, image, likeness," as shadowing forth anything. Compare Gr. "skia" -(vide Gesenius.) Supposing then, that I had made a grammatical blunder, which I deny, how would your correction of it lessen the force of my argument even in the slightest degree? But I also find in Gesenius "tzal," meaning "shade." "shadow," and tralal " to be overshadowed " Obviously all these words have a common origin. (d) Second. Because I gave the original meaning of this worl you accuse me of making a " somewhat pedantic show of Hebrew scholarship." If I had objected to the word image and substituted the word shadow, you might have had some little more ground for calling me pedantic. But you know, sir, I do not object to the word image or the Septuagint version eikon. I merely wished to show how the term image was arrived at from the original derivation of the word. If you know anything of ancient philoso-

phical discussion, you will recognize in this first part of my sermon the subject of controversy between the Realists and Nominalists. (c) Agreeing myself with the Platonists, I wished to show that our text was a confirmation of their idea that man was created after the pattern of some prototype. Now eikon is Plato's own word to express this creation. Perhaps however I had better quote the words of an eminent living philologist on this matter, viz, Dean Trench. He says : " Etkon (image) always supposes a prototype, that which it not only resembles, but from which it is drawn It is the German Abbild, which invariably presumes a Vorbild." (Script. Synon. p 57.) All the force therefore I wanted from giving the orig inal meaning of the word, translated "image" or " cikon" was simply this, that man in his first creation was an image of God, as the shadow is the image of the object, and hence I said that " the truth of the Incarnation reflected back upon man's first creation, for it proved the possibility of man being in his material substance the perfect image of God," seeing that Jesus is declared to be the "express image of God." And He is equally declared by inference to " be the o'd material substance of man," for He was made flesh;" was "born of a woman;" "a partaker of flesh and blood;" and His genealogy is traced by the Evangelist up to the first Adam. In connection

shall overshadow thee." Thirdly, you try to fasten on me, a " reductio ad absurdum." You say, "Ir this material and substantial resemblance of man to his Maker is his idea of the sense in which man was the shadow or image of God, then we ask him what he means by saying : , the shadow is now contorted, spoiled by original

with thi subject, I would remind you of these won-

derful words to Mary: "The power of the Highest

sin.' Does he mean to say that original sin has put our bones out of joint?" &c. Now, if you will refer to my sermon you will find that I have never stated that the material substance of man is the image of God, but that man in his material substance is an image of God. There is a great difference. It is the whole man, body, soul and spirit, who is the image of God, -not one part of him alone. It is his material substance which makes him a visible image of God. In like manner Jesus was " God manifest in the flesh," so much so that He himself asserted that "he that hath seen me bath seen the Father." Yet it was not His material substance alone which was God. The spoiling therefore of the image need not be looked for in one part of man's being alone; though I freely grant that, if your bones are out of joint, and your visage the most repulsive, you may safely put down these defects to original sin; inasmuch as we are told in Scripture that the "whole creation grouneth and travaileth in pain together until now, and we ourselves which have the first fruits of the spirit groan within ourselves waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body." (f) You need not despond, however, for you may still hope to see the " King in His beauty," and " be like Him when He shall appear," and when you shall have been renewed " after the image of Him that created"

Fourthly, you insinuate rather then attempt to prove that I have made a mistake in my statement respecting eikon and eidolou, viz: "that eison by no means conveys the same notion as even the other Greek word for "image," namely, cidalon Is this a specimen of Honolulu criticism! Because in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon they are both translated in certain pa-sages by the same word; must they in one particular branch of study, therefore, convey the same notion? I assert that eikon by no means conveys the same notion as cidolou to the minds of correct classical students or of theologians. I have already referred to Plato's use of the word; and this will be found to be its usual and proper use in the best Greek writers; whereas eidolog usually conveys the notion of something illusory, unreal, and talse. Thus, I think, a fair example of its most proper, classical use may be found in the Ajıx of Sophocles, (V. 126-7.) commencing "orogar," &c. The logically they certainly do not convey the same notion. False image worship is called idolatry not eikonolotry There is in the King's summer palace a sacred picture, brought from St. Petersburg by the Rev. W. Scott. This, sir, is called by the Greek Church eikon not eidolon. It is a pity, as you say, you " have no interest in fixing any substantial or material sense upon either Hebrew, Greek or English words," that you should trouble yourself so much with your

Fifthly and lastly -Here, sir. is no question of a Hebrew root, or a Greek synonym. I wish there were, rather than that we should differ on what, I ust call, a necessary article of the Christian Faith. Yet I will still hope that you may be induced to reconsider this matter. I will only now put the chief arguments on my side, and defend myself from the somewhat rash accusation of yourself, and an unknown quantity, that I am inconsistent with the teaching of my branch of the Catholic Church. L assert, then, that Jesus was (1) made in His human nature "of the old material substance of man;" and (2) having flesh and bones ascended up into heaven therewith. You deny both. You say "the first is not a doctrine of the Biole;" the second you contradict in these awful words, "the Sariour's body in Heaven is not of flesh and blood," Some scripture proofs 1 have already given on me first subject. Let me repeat them and others: " word was made flesh." " He took not on him angels, but the seed of Abraham." "He took part of the same (flesh and blood.") "God sent forth His Son, born of a woman." "Jesus increased in stature and wisdom." Sermon ) I appeal to your readers whether or no these passages do not go to prove that Jesus Cari-t was born, grew and suffered as other men. It so. was He not of the old material substance of man? If not, I can not understand what He was. You sar he acted as man, took the form of man, &c. The heretic Eutyches said the same before you. He explained the mystery of the Incarnation thus: that "Christ's body passed through the Virgin's womb as water through a pure channel." He revived the old error of the Docetce, which made Christ to be man only in figure and appearance, net consubstantial with other men. The Council of Chalcedon, A. D 451, condemned this heresy in these words: "Christ is one, God and man, the same consubstantial with the Father according to his Godhead, and the same consubstantial with us according to his manhood " (Core - p tt cocum. V., Canon 8.) Therefore was this article put into the Church's creed, to preclude any such heresy. " Man of the substance of His mother, born in the world; perfect God, and perfect man, of a reasonable soul and human flesh subsisting" (Ath. cr ) St. Irenceus, at the end of 2d century, long before, gave the r tional argument for this consubstantiality of our Lord's buman nature with our own. "If Christ," saith he, " had not taken flesh from the very earth, He would not have coveted those earthly nourishmeats, wherewith bodies which be taken from there are fed. This was the nature which felt hunger after long fasting, was desirous of rest after travail, . . . . and even with extremity of grief melted

away itself into bloody sweats." (Adven. Hores. Lib 3, C. 32) (h) Before pas-ing on, is it necessary, sir, here to assure you that my substitution of the 3d General Council at Ephesis for the 4th at Chalcedon was merely an oversight,-a cierical error. I suppose, I must call n? (i) The four Greek words alethos; teleos; adiairetos; asugehutos, have been from childhood too indeli bly impressed upon my memory to allow me to forget the four arch-herecies, whose errors disturbed the faith and peace of the undivided church; and made these terms the watchwords of Catholics. Your punctuation (!) (?) after the word "undividel," is, I pr. sume, intended to convey contempt and doubt. You would on the same grounds "punctuate the word in the same way, when used respecting the College of Apostics, because some of them contended which should be the greatest," or the Church in St. Paul's days, when he withstood St. Peter to the face, or when he lamented that there were divisions amongst his disciples. But still the fact is the same. The church was undivided as long as there was active intercommunion between all its branches; even though there were divisions in the church Divisions of - and divisions in - are very different things. Heretics and achismatics are excommunicate from the church and therefore cannot form divisions of it. (i) Your suggestion that I may have been referring to a disorderly meeting at Ephesis, brequent to the General Council in that city, is as absurd as that I could possibly mustake an " Il-Denomination-Evangdi-cal Association-Concert" for an Occumenical Synod of the

I come now to your second denial of Catholic truth, vz. The Saviour's body in heaven is not of flesh and blood." You say that I "have fallen into an error equally bad" (viz. as the Eurychian) by asserting this truth, that the "Savieur's body is of flesh and blood," which I am bound to as ert by the articles of my church. Your scriptoral argument for this denial, s most illogical. Thus, you say, "Firsh and blood cannot inhert the Kingdom of God," (1 Cor. 44-15.) and "we shall all te thanged " Who has ever said that our saviour's flesh aut od is in heaven without his spirit. "The fiesh profitesh nothing," (i e alone,) "It is the spirit that quickeneth." It by no means, therefore, follows that our Lord's body to heaven not of flesh and blood. The whole human nature of our Pleased Lord is in heaven, fiesh and blood and spirit. Else how can we approach " with I oldness through the veil that is to say, His flesh" (Heb. 107) How can we have " redemption through His blood?" "The cup of blessing which we bless" is not then, according to your theory, "the communion of the blood of We can not then have eternal life in us, for we can not eat the " flesh of the Son of Man, nor drink His blood !" (k) (St. John 6) That our Lord's body was changed after his resurrection, and is now in its glorifled state far above our comprehension, I fully and thankfully admit, so far as that change implies growth and developement, and increase in my ;-not change of substance. The whole force of St. Paul's argument, (1 Cor. 15) tends this way : "But some men will say, How are the dead raised and with what body do they Now, mark! he does not :ay they do not come with flesh and brood; but "thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die. Thou sowest not that body which shall be but bare grain . . . God giveth to every seed his eurn body" (in the Gie-k to idion soma.) Now here is the change, -the seed developing into the green herb &c : But the sub-stance of the green blade is the same with the substance of the seed ; " to every seed its own body" (to idion soma ) f STY. VOL would see this argument more fully illustrated. You are yourself very different now from the little chubby infant you were in your mother's arms; yet you are the same substance, the

The easy task remains for me now to shew my perfect consistency with my own branch of the Catholic Church. Your unknown correspondent, being in Hamlet's vein, says, "loos on this picture, and on that," and then proceeds to quote the 39 articles. Well! If he "will quote, I'll quote as well as he!"

Art. 1—" There is one living and true God, without body, parts, or passions" (this is a translation from the Latin version incore poreus, impartibilis, impassibilis ) Art. 2-"The Son, which is the word of the Father . . . took man's nature in the womb of the Blessed Virgin, of her substance. Art. 4-Christ iid truly rise again from the dead, and took again His body with flesh, bones, and all things appertaining to the perfection man's nature, wherewith He ascended into heaven and there sitteth at the right hand of God. (1) . . Art. 15-Christ in the truth of our nature was made like unto us in all things. So much for the 39. Now for those creeds, which, Art. 8, says "ought thoroughly to be received and believed; inasmuch as they may be proved by most certain warrant of Holy Scripture." The Apostic's creed says simply "born of the Virgin Mary."
The Nicene "was incarnace by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man." The Athanasian, I have quoted before. Plainly, the English church, consistently with Holy Scripture and Catholic tradition, teaches that the eternal word, ever "incorporeus" in His Divine substance, was in the "fail-ness of time born of a woman;" and therefore, as a "consequence" of that Incarnation, God has now by the addition of the human nature to the Divine, a body, with eyes, hands, feet, and, if you will, O vain man, with " hair, teeth, nails," if se things are necessary to the perfection of man's nature. God and man are "one, not by conversion of the Godhead into flesh, but by taking of the manhood into God." Thus, sir, are we enabled in our communion service to pray "our merciful Lord, that we may so cat the flesh of Jesus Christ, that our bodies may be made clean by His body; and our souls washed through His most precious blood." I cannot trespass upon your space any further; but when the proper season of the church's year comes round in its wonted

course, I shall be ready, "Permissu Episcopi," to preach a sermon on our Lord's double nature; wherein I will, with the assistance of Holy Scripture, and Ancient Fathers, refute more fully the Eutychian heresy, which you unfortunately appear to

I am sorry for his own sake that your unknown correspo dent should charge me with Mormonism. He meant no doubt to be "smart," at the expense of an English Clergyman. He has succeeded only in being insolent. If Dr. Colenso had only such opponents as your other unknown, X, who, writing from his "tub" in he Sandwich Isles. (m) says that the Bishop's "crude profundities have set the Christian World a laughing,' I should tremble for his cause. He would say with a chuckle "Rideant,

I am, sir, your humble servant,

(a) A point once proved is not abandoned simply because it is not constantly reiterated. We have occasion to know that many intelligent and impartial readers have been startled by what seemed to them the grossest Materialism in the sermon, and yet more in Mr. Mason's rejoinders on it.

(6) We will not attribute any motives to Mr. M. in his effort here and throughout his article, to gain sympathy as a persecuted man who is "attacked." and by implication abused simply because his published opinions are criticised. We have not assigned a bad motive to Mr. M. in his display of Hebrew learning, and if he infers it, 'tis his, not ours. We have no doubt he did the best he knew, and a man may be "somewhat pedantic" without knowing it. (c) From the temper with which our reverend friend throws stones, we think he must be speaking geologically instead of "philologically."

(d) After Mr. M. has in a former article confessed that he stood corrected with the prefix and pointing of the word in question, what does all this kicking up of Hebrew dust amount to except a convenient cover to escape from the point of our criticism, that as an answer to Colenso, shade was no better than image, since Mr. M. makes the shade, image or likeness, to tefer to the body and not alone to a spiritual likeness.

(e) We know quite enough of "ancient philosophical discussion" to satisfy us that it perverted the faith of the church through all the early and middle ages, darkening counsel by words, without knowledge; that it sent the faith flying like a shuttle cock from one extreme to another, and that such subtleties have never been any better adapted than in the present in-tance to advance the piety or to enlighten the minds of the people.

(f) What a very funny mixture of blunt, not to say coarse, personality and of pointless proof texts in the above. We never knew before how much the surgeon has to do with rectifying original sin. But there are some deformities in the logy, which, whether original or ingrafted, he might find it hard

(g) Whoever cares enough about the matter to refer to our former article on this point, will see that this whole paragraph, summer palace and all, is hardly an ingenious evasion of our criticism, which was directed solely to the questioning of Mr. M.'s assumption that eikon better expressed the idea of phantom semblance than the kindred word eidocon

(h) As Mr. M. is so determined in his effort to make out that somebody is a heretic, we are glad that he has no power to burn those whom he may falsely accuse. We have already assured him that we have no thought of denying that our blessed Lord was not only in the form of man, but that in his earthly life both before and after the resurrection he had flesh and bones and blood like other men. Nor do we perceive any essential difference between his belief and ours respecting the two whole and perfect natures of the God Incarnate. But with all his labored qualifications and explanations, we do not think his transcendental talk about the old material substance of man in the second Adam reflecting back upon the sense in which the first Adam was, as to his body, the image of God, is any improvement upon the statements of the Bible which we both believe.

(t) A very odd " clerical error" surely to mistake the 3d General Council at Ephesus, for the 4th at Chalcedon, merely an "oversight" of 20 years in time and many leagues in space.

(j) Thank Heaven, there is no national church here to dispense temporal patronage, to denounce all other denominations as heretics and schismatics, and to set up the claim to be exclusively the rue church. Such assumption will not keep in this climate. Here one denomination is just as much schismatical as another, unless we assume that he is the greatest schismatic who speaks most contemptuously of Christian fellowship and Christian unity.

(k) Here Mr. M.'s proof texts will convince no one who doubts his flesh and bones theory of the Divine nature in the heavenly state, since his proofs for the most part refer not to the Savior in his heavenly but in his earthly state.

(1) If Mr. M.'s proof texts are not relevant, his quotation of the 4th Article of his creed, which is really the only good point he makes, will not carry conviction as an authority. For the 7th Article of the same creed cuts him off from such arbitrary use of the 4th. It says, " Holy Scripture containeth all things becessary to salvation : so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." See also Article 20th, "It is not lawful for the church to ordain anything that is contrary to God's Word written; neith r may it so expound one place in scripture that it be repugnant

(m) Hub he means. He who writes in these isl ands writes on the literary hub of this world and not in a "tub" Surely Mr. M. did not mean to speak so disparagingly of this central king form as to call it a " tub." X. has only said of Colenso what has been said ex cathedra by the highest authorities in Mr. Mason's own English Church Does not Colenso whine piteously, in the preface to his third volume, over the fact that the Bishop of Oxford has said that " his speculations so rash and feeble in themselves are in all essential points but the repetition of old and often answered cavils against the word of God :" and the Primate of all England has said that "they are, for the most part puerile and trite,- o puerile that an intelligent youth who reads his Bible with care could draw the fitting answers from the Bible itself-so trite that they have been again and again refuted two hundred years ago?" Thus endeth the first lesson, and this is the " tail

> Fort Street Select School. FIFTH YEAR.

THE FIRST TERM OF THE ENSUING MR. & MRS BREWSTER.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED INTENDS LEAV-FRANK MORAN. Kau, Hawaii, Sept., 1863.

THIS WORK. WHICH GIVES A FULL and impartial History of the Crimean Invasion, is the most remarkable book that has appeared from the English press for many years, and in its popularity, equals Macaulay's History of England. It will consist of two volumes, the first of which only is published. The second will be published dur 1864. A few copies just received and for some Price \$1 75. H. M. WHITNEY.

Assessor's Notice!

LL PERSONS NOT HAVING MADE RE-A turns of their property, are requested to do so, at the office, corner Queen and Nuuanu Sts., (Everett's old Auctio) W. H. PEASE,

Assessor Kopa Oaho

NAVAL - H. B. M. steam frigate Tribune, 23 guns, Lord Gilford commanding, arrived at this port on Wednesday morning from Raiatea, Society Islands, whither she has been on a cruise relating to the kidnapping of Polynesian Islanders. She brings the intelligence that the Peruvian government has ordered the restoration of all the kidnapped natives, and that she met a Peruvian vessel just returned from a voyage to the Marquesas, whither she had been to carry back one cargo of natives. Whether the Peruvian government has adopted this course voluntarily or been compelled to it by the interference of France, England and other nations, the course she has taken is the only honorable one she could take, and will forever put to rest this mode of obtaining recruits for her guano islands and plantations. The Tribune will remain in port a week or ten days, when she will proceed to Valparaiso.

The following is a 1 st of her officers : Captain-The Right Honorable Lord Gilford. ienior Lieutenant-Francis S. Thompson. Lieutenants - Wm. W. Smith, F. Sageanut, C. R. Yorke. Master-Henry Bond. Paymaster-James S Hooper. Surgeon-Dr. Robert Irvine. Asst. Surgeon-Wm. P. Clapp. Chief Engineer-Fred. W Brown. Chaplain-Rev. F W. Nickell First Lieutenant Royal Marines-G. M. Shewell

Second Master-John B Johnson Asst Paymaster-Wm W. Watson. Midshipmen-A W. Moore, J. B. Nichols, G. H. Moore, Hucton, W. Bamber, T. Ferris. Master's Asst .- J. Martin. Sub-Lieut .- A. B. Thomas. Carpenter-N. Adger; Boatswain-D. Ross.

GEORGE W. BROWN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office, Court House up stairs.

Gunner-E. Runes: Asst. Engineers-J. Fox. J. Smith

ROAR??? THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 1-2

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. GROWTH OF 1863.

A LARGE VARIETY CAREFULLY SE-Celery, Egg Plant,

White and Red Clover Flower Seeds, &c. H. M. WHITNEY.

Peas and Beans,

Latest Parisian Styles of

HATS A New, Choice & Fashionable Assortment.

JUST RECEIVED AT A. S. CLECHORN'S

Wholesale and Retail Store on the Wharf.

# Retail Establishment, Nuuanu Street. 385-3t SPLENDID **IMPORTATION**



JUST RECEIVED: Ex Bark 'Yankee,'

The Largest and Very Best A SSORTMENT OF GOODS IN THEIR It consists i., part of cases and beles of

CENTLEMEN'S Clothing! NEW STYLES

HATS & CAPS

Selected from the largest and latest invoices imported into California, in every style. A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF Youth's and Children's Clothing!

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STATIONERY! PLAYING CARDS! YANKEE NOTIONS-a great variety.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

And numerous other articles appertaining to a first-class Wholesale and Retail Clothing and Furnishing House, all of watch will be sold at prices as low and terms as reasonable as similar goods can be procured at any other house in Honolulu. This stock has all been selected by our Ma. GRINBAUM,

who has just returned from the East, and whose well-known acquaintance with the San Francisco, market and discrimination in se ecting for this market, is a sure guarantee that all will be satisfied with his goods, terms and prices. 17 Masters and officers of ships will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE ISLAND TRADE Supplied on the Most Reasonable Terms. Store in Makee's Block, Queen Street, Honolulu.

ALLEN & BERRILL,

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII. Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping busines at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawainae Potatoes, and such other re-cruits as are required by whale ships at the shortest notice,

273-1y FIRE WOOD ON HAND.

and on the most reasonable terms.

LAUNCH.-The schooner lately built by the Messrs. Foster, was launched on Saturday morning last, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. As she slid down from the ways, a beautiful ensign was unfurled, bearing the name "HELEN," by which she will in future be known. She has an upright steamer bow, and judging from her appearance and model, will prove a fast vessel. She is for the island

#### MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WIV. SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS. AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Senuine unless unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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\$50 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR INFORMATION Which will lead to the detection and and conviction of the party or parties who tore the sign SUNNY SOUTH down from over the gate to my premises at Pawaa.

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2 lb tins fresh S Imon, 2 lb. " fresh Findon Haddock, 2 lb. tins Grouse Soup, 2 lb. tins Hare Soup.

And a superior assortment of CONFECTIONERY

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Silk Belt Ribbon, English Pins, I. R. back combs. I. R. coat and vest buttons Jet and steel head nets. Veil bereges, blue brown and black, Crochet Needles,

White and colored handkerchiefs, Embroidered Hem' stitched " Fine shears and scissors, Fine Paris kid gloves, Fine Paris gaunt ts, Buck skin gauntlets, Elastic ribbon

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ALBUMS! Large, me lium a d small. ALSO-A few bottles No. 1 COLOGNE!

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